REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 1st July 1905.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS. TELL

	Names of Newspapers.	Places of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	24.
+	BENGALI.	CALCUTTA.	etani.	Amerika	
:	Monthly.			town and the street dealer I in the said	(
1	" Dharma-o-Karma"	Calcutta Calcutta	*****		
1	"Prachar"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	*****	**************************************	
	Fortnightly.			to the state to the	**
	"Islam Alam"	Calcutta	500	pareta Tir.	*
1	"Sign Board"	Ditto			
	Weekly.		1 000	· ·	
1	"Anusandhan"	Calcutta	1,200 1,400	28th June 1905.	
	"Bangabhumi"	Ditto	9,000	24th ditto.	
	"Basumati"	Ditto	18,000 16,000	24th ditto. 28rd ditto.	
	"Hitavadi"	Ditto	10,000		
7	" Hindustan " " " Mahakhali Patrika"	Ditto		24th June 1906.	
	"Mohammadi"	Ditto	1,000	23rd June 1905.	
9	" Mihir-o-Sudhakar"	Ditto	300	25KL 9 HB 2500.	
0	"Nava Yug"	Ditto	500		
2	"Navavarta"	Ditto	700	28th June 1905.	
3	"Pratijna" Samay"	Ditto	800	23rd ditto.	
4 5	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	3,200	22nd ditto.	
6	"Soltan"	Ditto	•••••	29rd ditto.	
7 8	"Somprakash" "Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-0-	Ditto	1,000	22nd June 1905.	
0	Ananda Bazar Patrika."				
	Daily.			grand back	
1	"Dainik Chandrika"	Calcutta	200	28rd, 24th and 28th June	
*				1906.	
2	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	400	28rd, 24th, 27th and 29th June 1905.	
3	"Samvad Prabhakar"	Ditto		33rd, 24th, 27th and 29th	
				June 1905.	
4	"Sandhya"	Ditto	•••••		
	ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
	Daily.				
1	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta		28rd to 27th June 1905.	*
	HINDI.			. The second	
	Weekly.				
1	" Phanet Mitter "	Calcutta	3,200	24th June 1905.	
2	"Hindi Bangavasi "Hitavarta"	Ditto	3,000	26th ditto.	
3	"Hitavarta"	D'44	3,000	25th ditto.	
	PRESIAN.			The state of the s	
	Weekly.			The same of the same of	
1	"Roznama-i-Mukaddas	Celentte	1,000	26th June 1905.	
,	Hablul Mateen."	- Calcutta	1,000	SOM O HIE 1800.	18 18
	BENGALI.	BURDWAN DIVISION.			
	Weekly.			A N	
1	6. Ranga Dames !!	. Chinsura		94th T- 1000	
2	" Bankura Darpan"	. Bankura	1,15	34th June 1905.	
3	"Birbhum Varta"	. Birbhum		24th ditto.	
6	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinana	65		
6	"Education Gazette"	. Ditto	1,75	0 23rd ditto.	571 T
7 8	" Modini Randham"	Howrah	20	0 24th ditto.	
9	"Nihar"	Contai	40		12.
10 11	"Pallivasi"	Kalna	85		
12	"Retneben"	Agameel		A	
13	" Illubaria Dannan "	IIIInhania	75		A CHI
,	BENGALI.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION	The state of the s	**************************************	
	Monthly.			The second of th	
1	" Savika "	Diamond Harbour		- Called Law 1 - Carlot 1 - Car	dr.
**	Weekly.	Diamond Harbour	** *****	· ·····	
1	"Hitasadhak"		8	The Callega Can and Callega Control	MA P
2	" Jesohen"	Lancone	30	0 2 2 7	11.52 14
3	"Khulna"	Khulna	1,60	00 21 st June 1905.	1100
5	"Khulnavasi" "Krishnanagar"	Khulna		24th June 1905.	in 2 m
6	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	T1.			
7	"Pratikar"	Rochemnone	87		CALL T
	URIYA.	ORISSA DIVISION.	- A	- 12 miles	· · · · ·
	Weekly.	Janua Division.		THE RESTAURANT AND THE PARTY OF	2 14 18
1	"Garjatbasini"	Tolobar		week	
2	"Samvad Vahika"	Talcher Balasore		17th June 1906.	
3	"Star of Utkal" "Uriya and Navasamvad"	Cuttack	8	00 15th ditto.	
		Dista	The state of the s		Winds.
4	"Utkaldipika"	Ditto		00 14th ditto. 00 17th ditto.	TO THE WAY

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS-concluded.

0.	Maines of Newspapers,		Places of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	Benara.
ine Fig.	Hiydi.		PATHA DIVISION.	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	25.0	
	Monthly.					T
1	Lakshmi Upadesh Lahri	* •••	Aurangabad, Gaya	••••••		A PARTIE A CONTRACTOR
	Fortnightly.					A THE STATE OF THE
	"Bihar Bandhu"	•••	Bankipore	600	••••	
	"Jain Gajat"	•••	Arrah	500	••••	Statement March
	Wookly.					
			Bankipur			
1		***	Bankipur		•••••	PROTECTION OF THE
	URDU.	100				
	Weekly.					the re-
	"Al Punch"		Bankipore	. 545	••••	
	BENGALT.		BRAGALPUR DIVISION.			
1	Weekly.					
	"Maldaha Samachar"		Malda	*****	21st June 1905.	
			CHOTA NAGPUB			
	BENGALI. Weekly.		Division.			
		1 114	Purulia	400		
			Puruna		"""	
	Hindi.					
	Fortnightly.					
1	"Gher Bandhu"	•••	Ranchi	•••••	15th June 1905.	
	Wookly.			510		
1	" Arya Varas"	•••	Ranchi	010	24th June 1905.	
	BENGALI.		RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	*		
	Weekly.		DW-	225		
	"Hindu Ranjika" "Pabna Hitaishi"	•••	Boalia Pabna		14th and 21st June 1905.	
8	"Rangpur Dik Prakash"	••••	Rangpur	7,480 800	22nd June 1905.	
5	" Rangpur Vartavaha" " Swadesh Hitaishi"	•••	Ditto	*****	23rd ditto.	
	Bengali.		DACCA DIVISION.			
	Monthly.		DAUGA DIVISION.			
	"Gaurab"	•••	Dacca			
		-				
	Fortnightly.					4
1	"Faridpur Hitaishini" "Santi"	•••		600		
2	" Santi	***	Madaripur	500	*****	
	Weekly.					
1	"Barisal Hitaishi"		Barisal	400		
8	"Charu Mihir" "Dacca Prakash"	•••	Mymensingh	1,000	20th ditto.	
•	"Kasipur Nivasi"	•••	Barisal	500		
6	" Purba Banga" " Swadeshi"	•••	Dacca Barisal		•••	
*	" Swadesh Sampad"		Mymensingh		26th June 1906.	
	ENGLISH AND BENGALI		The state of the			
	Weekly.	. 4.				"Tear and
1	"Dacca Gazette"	•••	Dacca	600	26th June 1905.	11 20
	Bengali.		CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			Million of the second
	Tri-monthly.		CHITTIGONG DIVISION.		POR SHARE OF THE STATE OF THE S	
1	"Suhrid"		Noakhali	500		
	Weekly.	***	NORKBAIL	600	Lakons all	
1	"Arun"		Agartala			Carlo de
•	"Hitavarta"	•••	Muradnagar	300		
4	"Jyoti"	***	Dieta	700 to 800 800 to 500	22nd ditto.	The state of the s
5	"Tripura Hitaishi"	***	(Ailla	720		Parani 42
	ENGLISH AND BENGA	1.7			promise of the second	
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	"Pratinidhi"	10.3	Comilla	S. State of the st	A STATE OF THE STA	
1		***	Comilia	400		
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1	Bangali.		Assaw.			
1	Bungali. Fortnightly. "Paridarsak"			500	The state of the s	

colding of designing Matrice.

L.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

WRITING from Australia a correspondent of the Bangavusi [Calcutta] of the 28th June gives an account of the various ways The hard case of two Indians in which the Australian Government oppresses the in Australia. Indians living under it, and tells the following

story of two poor darjis, formerly inhabitants of Lahore :-They were working as tailors in Freemantle, West Australia, for 15 years, when the local Tailors' Association issued a rule that no one should give work to them. At the same time a notice was served on them that unless they paid a license-fee of £5 each, they would be fined £5 every day. The men fell into distress and were fined one shilling for having failed to pay the license-fee. Will not the British Government do anything to save the poor Indians in Australia? They are British subjects and Australia is British territory. Where will they go if they do not get protection from oppression in the dominion of their Sovereign?

BANGAVASI, June 28th, 1905

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION

(a)-Police.

The Hitavarta [Muradnagar] of the 19th June says that thefts in Comilla are generally supposed to be committed Town chaukidars in Comilla. with the help of the town chaukidars. The number of thefts committed in the town during a night of more than ordinary activity on the part of the chaukidars is often found to be larger than that committed during an ordinary night. The chaukidar's position as a watchman and the support which he gets from his superior police officers give him unique opportunities for aiding thefts. The case of Munjarali and Tamijaddi, town chaukidars, illustrates this. Almost all the town chaukidars live in the town and have to support large familles with no other ostensible incomes but the paltry salaries which they get as police servants. Many of them have even prostitutes in their keeping. They are seldom found at their posts after 12 o'clock in the night. Many of these evils can be removed by appointing up-country men as town chankidars. A list of town chankidars punished for misconduct in Comilla is here given.

HITAVARTA, June 19th, 1905.

3. A correspondent of the Charu Mihir [Mymensingh] of the 20th June says that on the night of the 9th April last, a young A case of kidnspping in the Mymensingh district. girl named Susila, aged 14, wife of one Raj Chandra De, an inhabitant of the Gachihata village within the Kishorganj subdivision of the Mymensingh district, was kidnapped by a number of Musalman budmashes. A search was made by Raj Chandra on the very night, but to no effect. The next day it was learnt that a certain Musalman kept her confined in his house. Raj Chandra went to the Katiadi thana to lodge information, but as both the Sub-Inspectors attached to it were absent at the time, he returned home. Next day information of the occurrence was duly lodged in the thana. A week after this, Sub-Inspector Girish Chandra Ray appeared at the place of occurrence, but returned to the than without practically doing anything. The budmashes in the meantime removed Susila from place to place. Seeing that the police did nothing, Raj Chandra's master began to search for the poor girl with the help of two or three chaukidars and a number of neighbours. At last she was found in the Bhubirchar village under the Kishorganj thana 24 days after her abduction. Her condition was miserable. She was found almost senseless, and the cloth which she were was stained with blood. Sub-Inspector Girish Chandra Ray, who was at Kishorganj at that time, was informed of the matter. He had Susila brought before him by a constable. It was night then. Next day Girish Babu returned to the Katiadi thana with Susila. It is said that he kept her in his house for five days, and after that had her examined by a doctor and removed to the house of his uncle, Janaki Nath Ghosh. Raj Chandra went to

CHARU MIHIB. June 20th, 1905. Janaki to take his wife, but Janaki refused to allow her to go without the daroga's permission. Raj Chandra then hurried to the daroga at the thana, but to no effect. On the night of that day two respectable neighbours of Raj Chandra went to the thana with him and asked the daroga why he refused to make over Susila to her husband. The daroga consented to do so the next morning. The next day, however, he took them to Baliagram, and after a secret consultation with Janaki, went away hurriedly, saying that he was going to Kishorganj to give evidence in a case and that they might take away Susila with Janaki's consent. Janaki, however, when asked to make over Susila to her husband, said that he could not do so without the daroga's order. They consequently went away disappointed. Raj Chandra then made a petition to the Deputy Magistrate of Kishorganj for the necessary order. The daroga has been asked to give an explanation of his conduct, the local Inspector of Police has been directed to investigate the whole case, and Susila has been ordered to be made over to her husband. The culprits have, however, absconded.

CHARU MIHIR, June 20th, 1905. 4. The same paper says that last year a murder was committed in the Kallasa village under the Muktagachha thana in Murders in a village in the Mymensingh district, but the culprits could not be traced. In the month of Jaishtha last, another murder was committed in the same village and the culprits are still at large. Thefts and dacoities are frequent in the locality, and complaints are frequently heard of the incompetence of the Sub-Inspector of the Muktagachha outpost. The attention of the District Superintendent of Police is drawn to the matter.

KHULNAVASI, June 24th, 1905. The thana of Magura is a charge which not.

Magura thana.

The thana of Magura is a charge which not.

even two officers could successfully cope withBut such a charge for a long time has practically been in the hands of a headconstable only for long intervals of time. No wonder therefore that lawlessness reigns supreme. One or another daroga comes at intervals, but goes
away after a stay of a month or two, before he can become acquainted with
the character of the people of his charge. A trader was the other day
wounded with a spear at Mundirghat, and again on the night of 15th June
last, the cutchery house at Mundir was set fire to. The present daroga, ever
since he has been here, has been bedridden. The jamadar alone cannot do
much. The attention of the superior authorities is drawn to these allegations.

KHULNAVASI.

An appeal to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

Presidency Division, from one Nilkamal Mandal, of Khonkarerber, thana Rampal, district Khulna. It appears that the petitioner was a tenant of Basanta Kumar Chakravarti, of Basabati in the Bagerhat subdivision. He and certain others have been compelled to leave their ancestral homes, owing to the oppressions of their landlord, and are now homeless. They have not the money to build new houses with. The oppressions of their landlord were severe. Repeated applications to the Deputy Magistrate of Bagerhat and to the District Magistrate of Khulna have brought no redress. About 150 tenants have been compelled to give up their lands. Last year certain tenants were compelled to give to the zamindar large sums like five to seven hundred rupees. A personal inquiry on the spot by the Commissioner is prayed for.

HITAVARTA, June 25th, 1905. 7. The Hitavarta [Calcutta] of the 25th June draws the attention of the Police Commissioner to the growing lawlessness of bad characters and drinkers and theft in Bhowanipur, where the basti population of Calcutta is being removed.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

HITAVADI, June 28rd, 1905. 8. The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 23rd June understands that the nuisance of touters has seriously increased in the Calcutta Police Court. They are found standing in groups at the entrance-door and frequenting the verandahs of the Court premises. Ignorant suitors and specially females are greatly molested by them.

Omplaint against the third Presidency Magistrate. Complete the court-room when he should hold his Court. It is to be hoped that he will give up the habit before

Hindi Bangavani, June 29th, 1905.

any action is taken by the Government.

The Ghazipur forgery case. [Calcutta] of the 24th June observes that the case being similar to that of Mr. Rolt, Government ought to give the accused in this case something as compensation. The accused persons are not Europeans like Mr. Rolt. No one, therefore, will take this case into his consideration.

BHARAT MITRA, June 24th, 1905.

11. Referring to the Kharagpur railway outrage case, the Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 25th June says that the case is not being properly conducted on the side of the Government. The Sessions Judge of Midnapore,

DAILY HITAVADI, June 25th, 1905.

who is trying the case, is reported to have passed orders for the issue of telegrams requiring the attendance of prosecution witnesses in Court.

12. Commenting upon the case in which a barber obtained a decree against the Magistrate of Anantpur in Madras for shaving the former's moustaches in joke, the Hindi Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 26th June observes that perhaps no European will in future venture to touch the beard and moustaches of a native.

HINDI BANGAVASI, June 26th, 1905.

13. The Dacca Gazette [Dacca] of the 26th June writes as follows in English:—

Dacca Gasetts, June 26th, 1905.

Notice to defaulters regarding When the land revenue would fall in arrear, arrears of land revenue. the practice in former years was to serve the sale notice upon the defaulter. That would give him an opportunity of submitting an explanation, if he had to offer any, to the Collector as to his default. But nowadays the practice has been departed from. The present practice is that the sale notice is hung up in some public places and in the mahal in question. The result of such a departure is that the defaulter often gets no notice of his default so as to be ready with a timely explanation and the mahal is sold in auction before he can get any inkling of it. That is a hardship, pure and simple. The object of issuing such a notice is to give the party a reasonable opportunity of submitting an explanation, but according to the present practice that object is often frustrated. We do not know with whom the responsibility of such a change of practice lies. We appeal to the Government of Bengal to restore the old state of things and thereby spare many needless troubles and worries to the defaulting landowners.

(d)-Education.

14. The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 22nd June writes:

SANJIVANI, June 22nd, 1905

Mr. Herbert Roberts, M.P., recently inter-The Kashmir, Agartala and pellated the Secretary of State as to whether the Cooch Behar Colleges. Kashmir Raj had asked the sanction of the Government of India to a project to found a college at Srinsgar, and whether it was true that the local Political Agent had opposed His Highness's wishes in this respect. In reply, Mr. Brodrick stated that no such permission had been asked for, and no such opposition made. We do not know anything of the case of Kashmir in reference to the question of a college, but we do know of the cases of the Agartala and Cooch Behar Colleges. The Agartala College was abolished under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor. As to the Cooch Behar College, it was the opinion of Mr. Hammond that that institution was unnecessary and should have been abolished. It seems it is better for us to drive the plough than to receive high education. It is the desire of many that we shall drive the plough, while Englishmen continue to exercise authority over us. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar is a strong-minded man, and that is why his college was saved.

A recent appointment in the Brace to be Assistant Head Mistress at the Dow Hill Girls' School at Kurseong and to Class

VIII of the Provincial Educational Service, the same paper condemns

SANJIVANL.

Service, seeing that she has no University degree, while there are some mistresses in the Calcutta Bethane College who are M.A.'s and B.A.'s with long experience of their work, but who are still waiting for their promotion from the Subordinate to the Provincial Educational Service.

Boken#, Juno 2014, 1905.

BANGAVAM.

June 24th, 1905.

16. The Soltan [Calcutta] of the 23rd June thanks the Government of Bengal for the proposal to make education compulsions of Mindholders in Chota sory for the sons of Chota Nagpur zamindars, and says that the rule should not be restricted to their ease only. Education should be made compulsory for the sons of all samindars, specially the Musalman zamindars, in India.

The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 24th June publishes an article communicated by an expert, in which the following observations are made:—

Regard to the price of school-books, never absent from the mind of Government, would appear to have acquired something of a morbid character from the time of the introduction of the Kindergarten system. Sir Charles Elliott, who was for reducing the emoluments of natives in all directions, reduced the price of school-books as he reduced the pay of many posts held by natives, such as that of the Bengali Translator to Government and of the Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta. At his desire the price of school-books was reduced to two pice per form. With Sir Charles's departure from this country the proclivity to reducing the salaries of natives is gone, but the price of the schoolbooks has been still further reduced. The present rate is one annafor 25 pages. Formerly the price of 3 octavo forms was 6 pice, whereas at present it is only The Bengali school-book makers are said to have objected. But the English publishers, we are informed, undertook to give, if need were, so many as 32 pages for one anna. The objection of the Bengali school-book makers was therefore unheeded. Now, wealthy English publishers like Messrs. Macmillan & Co. can well afford to give even 100 pages for an anna to secure a new market for their publications. The competition of English publishers has thus placed the Bengali school-book maker in a serious difficulty. What is more, the same rate has also been prescribed for English school-books prepared by Bengalis, and that in spite of their protest on the ground that the cost of printing an English book is half as much again as that of printing a Bengali book. Government's excuse for this reduction of the price of schoolbooks is its consideration for the poor parents of school-loys in this country. Curiously enough, however, this consideration, certainly a very laudable one, is seen to have no place in the mind of Government when it imposes rates, cesses and taxes, increases the cost of litigation, reduces the salaries of poor clerks, raises the examination fees for native school and college students, grants licenses for the sale of liquor or passes orders for the wholesale introduction of teadrinking among the population of this country. Nor, we say it in all sadness, did this consideration weigh with Government when it introduced Blackie's wretched and worthless "Newton Infant Reader" as a text-book in place of English Readers prepared by Bengalis (the prices of which, we may here observe, never exceeded 4 annas and had lately been reduced to 3 annas), with full knowledge that the English publication was priced at 8 annas.

(e) - Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

MIHIR-O-SUDHARAR, June 23rd, 1905. 18. A correspondent of the Mihir-o-Sudhakar [Calcutta] of the 23rd

June complains that the medical man at present
in charge of the District Board aided charitable
dispensary at Gajan Bazar in Malda is in the habit
of raising difficulties about dispensing medicines to applicants for them.
With the evident intention of earning a fee for himself, he tries to persuade
these applicants that it would be better to see the patients personally in their
homes before dispensing the medicines asked for. If any applicant remains
unconvinced and insists on having the medicine then and there, he is harassed
and turned out of the premises. Often, again, he dispenses medicines only
after accepting bribes in the shape of eggs, etc. Various specific illustrations of
these allegations are given, and in conclusion it is intimated that these charges

have formed the subject of a petition to the District Magistrate, which, however, yet remains ineffective.

19. In connexion with the Government charitable dispensary at Rampur Hat, the Birbhum Varta [Bribhum] of the 24th June The Rampur Hat charitable dismakes the allegation that many well-to-do people are in the habit of taking medicines from this institution gratis, so that poorer applicants who come for them have very often to go away disappointed. Further, the doctor in charge does not attend the dispensary in the morning from 8 to 11, to the great inconvenience of

numerous poor patients who come for relief from long distances.

20. A correspondent of the Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 24th June complains of the prevalence of scute water-scarcity A complaint of water-scarcity. in the villages of Kalara, Chandipur, Jyotraghar, Danga, Faridpur, Jankuli, Ramnathpur, Nashipur, Dwiper Mana, Arasul, Kanghosa, Jaongirpur, etc., near the Jamalpur post-office in Burdwan. There are no tanks in these villages suitable for a drinking-water supply, which has accordingly to be drawn and conveyed from the distant Damodar river. Cholera has been prevailing in the villages on its banks since Baisakh last, and the corpses and infected clothing of the cholera patients usually find their way into the river, the water of which has accordingly become polluted.

21. A correspondent of the same paper of the 26th June suggests that Mr. Dixon, the present Collector of Chittagong, The question of water-supply at should improve and extend the arrangements for Sitakund in Chittagong.

water-supply at Sitakund, originally made by his predecessor, Mr. Lea. The arrangements for extension can be easily effected. There is no want of funds, and the Mohant is agreeable, and all that is wanting is some initiation on the part of the Magistrate.

BIRBHUM VARTA, June 24th, 1905.

DAILY HITAVADI. June 24th, 1905.

DAILY HITAVADI, June 26th, 1905.

(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.

The Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika [Calcutta] of the 22nd June writes that passengers are subjected to A railway complaint. serious harassment when transacting business with the luggage office at Howrah railway station. The nature of this harassment cannot well be expressed in writing, but may be best understood by a personal visit to the place. A correspondent narrates his experience on the evening of the 17th June last. One Lahiri Babu was on duty in the luggage office on this occasion and his behaviour at the time did not suggest that he was a petty clerk on Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month. At times he was intimating to one passenger that his luggage could not by any means be booked that day in a voice solemn and stentorian enough to make the whole hall ring; at others he was pacing the whole room enquiring what date it was, and thus uselessly encroaching on the interval of time available before the train was due to start. The passengers all the while were piteously complaining that some of them had been waiting an hour and a half. And the attitude which Lahiri Babu assumed when listening to these complaints seemed to suggest that he was an officer superior to the Traffic Manager himself in rank.

23. The Birbhum Varta [Birbhum] of the 24th June writes that on the BIRBHUM VARTA, 14th June last, one Godsi Shaha and a party of six A railway complaint. others and a boy, of village Akholpur near Sinthia, arrived at Sinthia as passengers by the No. 20 down train. At the time when they were giving up their tickets (seven full and one half) to the ticketcollector on duty, it was found that the half-ticket was missing. Godai insisted that he had made over the ticket to the ticket-collector, who, however, denied having received it, and refused to let Godai off till he had paid the fare of the missing half-ticket and a fine. Ultimately, however, search revealed that the missing ticket was lying on the ground, it evidently having slipped down unperceived at the time the tickets were changing hands. When the missing ticket was found, however, and produced before the ticket-collector, that officer refused to refund the eleven annas and a half he had taken as its price and penalty.

SRI SRI VISHNU BASAR PATRIKA, June 22nd, 1905.

The same paper also makes the allegation that persons when booking luggage at Sinthia station are compelled to pay bribes to the officer concerned, and, further, that consignments of fruits arriving here are often found to have been tampered with.

RATHAKAR, June 24th, 1905. 24. The Ratnakar [Asansol] of the 24th June complains that at Asansol station there are no arrangements for the sale of tickets on both the up and down platforms. And yet this convenience is enjoyed at stations like Konnagar, Serampur, Baidyabati, Hooghly, etc., which are all much inferior to Asansol in importance. Through Asansol there pass every day eight up and eight down trains of the East Indian line and four up and four down of the Bengal-Nagpur line, or a total of 24 trains daily.

Howran Hitaishi, June 24th, 1905. of imitation on other Indian railways the system of providing a supply of drinking water to passengers which prevails on the Bengal Central Railway. Under this system one carriage in each train is set apart for this special purpose, and one Hindu and one Musalman servant travel in it, who, as the train touches at each station, alight with a bucketful of water in their hand and dole it out to the passengers as required. It is urged that this system is more cheap and effective than the one now generally adopted of keeping separate pani-pandes at each different station.

BANGAVANI, June 24th, 1905. Proposed construction of a rail-way line in the 24-Parganas district.

Proposed construction of a rail-the Magra Hat station on the southern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to Vishnupur, through Dakshin Barasat, Jaynagar, and other

villages within the Diamond Harbour subdivision of the 24-Parganas. These villages are very populous and prosperous, and constitute a large trade centre. Besides this, hundreds of their inhabitants work in Calcutta. Mr. Allen, late Magistrate of the district, directed his attention to the matter, but was by various causes prevented from taking any decisive action towards its furtherance.

DAILY HITAVADI, June 26th, 1965. East Indian Railway authorities have recently made it a practice when calculating the time for which a return ticket for two days is available, to reckon merely the day on which the ticket is made use of and the day following, and not an exact period of 48 hours from the time the ticket is first made use of. For instance, formerly a passenger with a return ticket travelling in the 11-33 night train on Monday could with the same ticket return any time before 11-30 on Wednesday night. Under the existing practice, however, he must return before midnight on Tuesday. Two days here practically amount to a period of 24 hours 27 minutes.

DAILY HITAVADI,

An irrigation project in Hooghly. Characterised the procedure of the Government of Bengal in the matter of the acceptance of the offer made two years ago by the late Babu Bama Churn Bhur to place a sum of Rs. 30,000 at its disposal for the purpose of mitigating the water-scarcity difficulty at Haripal, his ancestal village in the Hooghly district, and its neighbourhood. The work to be undertaken for this purpose was to take a branch off the Eden Canal and make it go round Haripal. The correspondence which was passing between the donor and Government had not finished when the donor died. It is said that his widow is now equally ready with the offer, but that further delay might imperil the whole project, since after her death her successor might withdraw the offer altogether.

DAILY HITAVADI, June 27th, 1905. A railway complaint. contrasting the waiting accommodation at present provided respectively for first and second-class passengers on the one hand and for intermediate and third-class ones on the other, on Indian railway lines, and appealing to the Railway Board for the following concessions:—

(1) Separate accommodation for intermediate and third-class passengers respectively.

(2) Separate accommodation for females travelling intermediate and third class.

(3) Provision of proper seats in the intermediate and third-class waiting-

(4) Provision of a sufficient number of doors and windows, so as to admit of free ventilation, in the intermediate and third-class waiting-rooms, the existing provision for the purpose being alleged to be exceptionally defective.

(h'-General.

The Barisal Hitaishi [Barisal] of the 21st June writes as follows:- BARBAL HITAISHI, Government desired to make an addition of June 21st, 1905. The proposal to increase the salaries of Civil Court amla. 20 per cent. to the salaries of Civil Court amla Bengal. But the Divisional Commissioners have proposed to make a reduction in the number of these employés and, with the money thus saved, plus the contribution of 20 per cent. promised by the Government, give such large increments to the remaining amla as to make their salaries, in some cases, double or even triple of what they are at present getting. It is actually contemplated to raise the salary of the Naib Nazir of the Judge's Court from Rs. 25 to Rs. 75. We have no objection to make to the arrangement proposed for the amla of Munsifs' Courts, except that there is no necessity for raising the salary of peshkars from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35, as the amount of ability, responsibility and labour required of a peshkar is in no way greater than that required of a muharrir.

The proposal to amalgamate the offices of Munsifs and Sub-Judges is an excellent one. But it is also proposed that every sadar office will have 1 Sharistadar, 2 Deputy Sharistadars and 2 or 3 Assistant Sharistadars. There are at present 11 Sharistadars in Barisal sadar. How will it be possible in future for 5 or 6 men to do the work of these 11 men? The salary of the Sharistadar Babu (he may be a saheb in future) will be Rs. 250. His present salary is Rs. 160. Will it not be sufficient if it be raised to Rs. 200? A salary of Rs. 75 should be enough for a Deputy Sharistadar. Where is the necessity of creating a number of posts on big salaries at the cost of a number of poor amla living on paltry pay? Again, why is a difference proposed to be made between the salaries of sadar Sharistadars and those of mufassal Sharistadars? The work of the latter is as hard as that of the former. Especially will this be the case when it is proposed that not more than one Sharistadar should be kept in one subdivision. It is proposed to fix the salary of the Additional Judge's Sharistadar at Rs. 60. This is Rs. 15 less than the salary proposed for the Assistant This will only serve to lower the respectability of the Additional Judge's office. Besides that, it should be borne in mind that the Additional Judge's Sharistadar has to suffer much loss and hardship on account of transfers. A salary of Rs. 175 should be sufficient for a Nazir. Why are the Commissioners so generous to Naib Nazirs? Does the performance of their duties require greater ability than that of a Munsif's Sharistadar or an Additional Judge's Head-Clerk? In our opinion greater ability and knowledge of English is required of an Additional Judge's Head-Clerk than of a Nazir, Naib Nazir, Accountant or Record-keeper.

Should the proposal made by the Commissioners be accepted, no less than 1,000 ministerial officers will either be dismissed or degraded in Bengal. If they are made paid apprentices, the unpaid apprentices will have to bid goodbye to all hope of service in law-courts.

We have found by calculation that if the salaries of Nazirs and Sharistadars be fixed at the sums suggested by us and those of other amla be raised to the maxima of their grades, giving Rs. 25 to those who are now getting Rs. 20, the extra cost will not exceed the money promised by the Government by more than Rs. 100. This small deficit can be avoided by not giving increments where unnecessary, or made up by abolishing one or two lower posts.

June 22nd, 1906,

The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 22nd June writes as follows under the heading "Lord Curzon and depriving the judiciary

Lord Curzon's reactionary of their independence":policy.

Thoughtful men all over India have become alarmed at Lord Curzon's new policy. The principal aims of this new policy are to establish the predominance of Europeans over Indians, to cripple Indians in every respect, and to place the executive in a position of superiority to the A statesman of the extrordinary talents of Lord Macaulay was of judiciary. opinion that the one aim of the British Government in India ought to be to educate the Indians themselves and then to make over the charge of their government to their hands. The policy followed by Lord Curzon is the very reverse of this. The English mercantile community here have come to realize the injurious nature of His Excellency's new policy and are protesting against it. A united protest of the non-official Europeans and Indians of all classes should be made against the new policy.

32. With reference to the proposal to split up the existing district of Mymensingh into two districts, the Sanjivani The proposed partition of [Calcutta] of the 22nd June counsels the local Mymensingh. public to cease their present wrangle about the best site for the head-quarters of the new district, and to unite and oppose the Government proposals to split up the district at all. The present district may be a large one, but there is no necessity of cutting it up into two. Such a change will simply provide for the support of a number of civilians and will do no good to the country. The districts are at present centres of all sorts of

political agitation, and so it will never do to weaken them.

DAILY HITAVADI, June 23rd, 1905.

33. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 23rd June notices in the following terms the recent announcement in the The partition question. Indian Daily News of Calcutta to the effect that the Secretary of State has given his consent to the partition proposals and that his Despatch on the question will be in the hands of the Viceroy in the course of the

present month: We are wounded to our hearts' core by this terrible announcement by our contemporary. So much agitation, protest, appeal and anguish on the part of the public is gone for nothing in the estimation of the hard-hearted officials. Lord Curzon is now satisfied with his work of splitting up the Bengali people. We do not know in what an evil moment he set foot on these shores, but he leaves the country after immortalising his administration by bringing the greatest amount of disrepute on British rule in India. Hitherto nobody had any idea that such terrible sulm on the subject population, such mortal efforts for their ruin, such tiendish attempts to snatch brother from the lap of brother were possible under the British raj. What we see is that the Anglo-Indian officials are inaugurating a policy of tyranny in the very hey-day of British rule, just as in the declining days of Pathan and Mogal rule, the provincial Subardars did not consider it necessary to work with an eye to the promotion of the liberty and happiness of their subjects, and tyranny was the guiding policy of the rulers. Our masters feel not the slightest compunction in aiming a deadly shaft at the hearts of hundreds of thousands of their educated and uneducated subjects. Alas! what a regrettable degradation has come over the English

people under the blinding influence of the cult of Imperialism. The announcement of our contemporary is so heart-rending, that many people still feel themselves unable to accept it as true. For our fellowcountrymen still retain some measure of belief in the justice and benevolence of the British Government. They still cannot persuade themselves that the British Government can do any act which is highly injurious to and unpopular with the governed. But considering how predominant the cult of Imperialism is among the English public at the present time, how weak-minded and ignorant of the real condition of India the present Secretary of State for India is, and how much the Conservative politicians now in power in England are held under the spell of Lord Curzon's eloquence, it does not now seem likely for the authorities in London to be moved by any cries of distress emanating from the Indian people. Considering, again, how unluckly we are, it is not at all strange that the partition of Bengal should be effected in order that Lord Curson may thereby realize the crooked political object he has in view, namely, that the Bengali race may be weakened and that the progress of East Bengal many be arrested. The very thought of all the ultimate consequences of this terribly mischievous scheme makes us almost faint.

31. Referring to the persistent rumour that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the scheme for a partition of partition of Bengal, the Dacca Prakash [Dacca] of the 25th The proposed Bengal.

June writes as follows:-

The Bengali nation which derived its name from the land in which it lived—a name famous in history from time immemorial—is going to be deprived for ever of its natural possession, its glory as a nation. O! What a misfortune for the Bengalis.

All our troubles and mental disquietude arise from our forgetting the great truth that a subject nation must always and in every matter implicitly follow and obey its master. We have made a great mistake by saying that we know what is best for us, as it has led the Viceroy to make a determination to show us that what the Government thinks best, and not what we think best, is best for us. Will the eyes of the speechifying Bengali Babu be opened by this?

35. The Dacca Gazette [Dacca] of the 26th June publishes the following

in English:— The partition question. Our apprehensions have been much more enhanced by the following telegram sent to the Amrita Bazar Patrika by its Simla correspondent:-

"According to local report, the Secretary of State for India has not only sanctioned the Bengal partition scheme, but also given his full support to it."

Read between the lines, the above short information speaks volumes and at once points out the direction in which the wind blows. The fate of Bengal is doomed. The threatening sword of Damocles is about to fall, and the time is not distant when on an ill-fated morning we will rise up from bed to hear that the land we live in is lopped off into two. Rise, ye sons of Bengal! to make the last effort to save your Province from a sad decapitation. There is no time to be lost. Hold monster meetings and memorialise the Secretary of State. Muster strong in response to this sacred call of duty and "do your utmost;" for on this depends the future fate and welfare of the sons of Bengal. More anon.

36. With reference to the announcement made by a Simla paper, on the authority of the Standard newspaper in England,

The partition question. that the Secretary of State for India has given his complete assent to the proposed scheme of partitioning Bengal, the Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 27th June expresses the opinion that the announcement is premature, but that an early decision on this question may be looked for if one is to judge from Mr. Brodrick's own reply to a recent interpellation on the subject in Parliament. Meanwhile, speculation is active as to the nature of the decision which will eventually be arrived at, one set of people leaning to the opinion that in the present case Mr. Brodrick will support Lord Curzon, since interference with a question of domestic policy like the present will seriously impair the dignity of the Viceregal office, coming as it will do so soon after the adverse decision in the recent Kitchener-Elles controversy. Another set of people again are of opinion that Lord Curzon during his recess at home last year took the opportunity of acquainting himself with the views of the India Office and that he has now sent in his Despatch with the full expectation of its being received favourably. much to be said in favour of both these sets of opinions, and in these days of imperialism and policy of "divide and rule," there is no counting the misfortunes which may be in store for the country. At the same time there is one hopeful point in the outlook, and that is that Lord Curzon will not probably like to create a topic of discontent at the present time in view of the approaching visit to the country of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

37. The same paper of the 24th June writes that although this year the debate on the Indian Budget in Parliament The Indian Budget in Parlia- took place a little earlier than usual, unfortunately it led to no special good to the country at large. The few members who spoke, spoke to no practical purpose. The fact is

DACCA PRAKASH, June 25th, 1905,

DACCA GAZETTE, June 26th, 1905.

DAILY HITAVADI. June 27th, 1905.

DAILY HITAVADI, June 24th, 1905. that no result in particular is to be looked for from any sgitation by the Indians so long as the Conservative party retain their present predominance

in Parliament.

It would have been a matter of the greatest pleasure if Mr. Brodrick could have made public how very much up and doing the Indian Government is in its efforts to stamp out the plague. Unfortunately he has contented himself with throwing all the blame on the shoulders of the natives. But what are the natives to do? They have acted up to all the strict rules which Government has insisted upon, and if in spite of that the plague has shown no diminution, is it not natural for them to lose all faith in the efficacy of these rules? The truth is the Indian Government is being repeatedly taken to task by organs of British public opinion like the Lancet for not adopting the expensive measures recommended by civilized Governments in cases similar to the present, and therefore it now attempts to clear itself from all blame by throwing all the responsibility for the present state of things on the shoulders of the natives. As regards Mr. Brodrick's reference to the action of the Government of India in the matter of the late earthquake, it is to be observed that, seeing that the Secretary of State for India has taken it on himself to plead on behalf of the Indian Government in the House of Commons, it is wrong to expect that Members of Parliament will be able to know all the truth about what happens in India. Everybody in this country knows of the incompetence which the officials at first displayed in connexion with the earthquake. They failed totally to estimate accurately the extent of the damage caused, and they did not display sufficient alertness in appealing to the public for subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers.

BASUMATI, June 24th, 1905. 38. In noticing the recent appointment of Mr. B. De, I.C.S,
Magistrate of Hooghly, to be officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Divisioner of the B

his service, who was hitherto suffering from a grave injustice in being placed in charge of a small and unimportant district. By doing justice to him on the present occasion, the Lieutenant-Governor has given real proof of a capacity to appreciate merit. If Government had hitherto got an opportunity of doing Mr. De justice, they would long ago have made him a permanent Commissioner of a Division. At any rate the present acting arrangement suggests a hope that before retirement Mr. De may for a time at least be given a permanent Commissionership. His future advancement is to be prayed for by all lovers of justice.

BRARAT MITRA, June 24th, 1905. 39. The Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 24th June says that as an effect of Lord Curzon's policy, in future all lucrative posts in the Postal Department will be filled up by Europeans and Eurasians.

BHARAT MITRA

40. Referring to the filling up of Laldighi, the same paper says that the British mercantile community seems to be dead against Lord Curzon's proposal to fill up the tank. If that community stands against the proposal, the Government will have to give up the plan. Let us see what result comes out.

Daily Hitavadi, June 26th, 1905. of the migration of the Bengal offices
The migration of the Bengal offices to Darjeeling.

The migration of the Bengal offices to Darjeeling.

The migration of the Bengal offices to Darjeeling.

The migration of the Bengal offices to Darjeeling at present is three times what it was three years ago. This is because under former Lieutenant-Governors like Sir S. Bayley, Sir C. Elliott and Sir A. Mackenzie only the Secretaries with a small staff of clerks used to go up to the hills, whereas nowadays even the Under-Secretaries go up attended by large clerical establishments. The Government of India is requested to interfere and stop this waste of the tax-payers' money by the Bengal Government.

DAILY HITAVADI.

42. The same paper writes as follows with reference to the recent changes in the higher administration of the Indian Army:—

Ministry has conferred on the Commander-in-Chief in India, in complete disregard of the strong protests of the Indian Government, the famine-stricken and tax-ridden Indian will be brought to absolute ruin by being compelled to

pay the expenses of the army services. That is why we confess to a feeling of deep alarm at the change. And our feeling of alarm is equally shared by our

Anglo-Indian contemporaries.

We were under the impression that Lord Kitchener, ever since he assumed office, had set his hand to great schemes of reform and that most of these schemes had been approved of by Lord Curzon and his Council, who had added to the army expenditure greatly in order to satisfy Lord Kitchener. The truth is that no Commander-in-Chief up to now ever succeeded, as Lord Kitchener has, in securing so easily the sympathy and assistance of the Government of India for every project of his. When in spite of all this, we were told that Lord Kitchener wished to free himself from the restraining influence of the Military Member of Council, we took it to be a bad sign.

The same English nation which has made determined efforts to curb the power of military officers in their own country, now agree, influenced by the fear of Russian designs, to concede limitless powers to the Indian Commander-

in-Chief. What can we attribute this to, but our own ill-luck?

No small value attaches to the Minute of protest which Lord Curzon has personally indited on the present occasion. He has truly pointed out that it is not prudent to adopt a system which is without a parallel in any country in the world, in preference to a system which has worked successfully for fifty

To our Anglo-Indian contemporaries the principal ground of fear is that it is imprudent to change a tried system for an untried one at the very moment when there appear to be stronger grounds than ever in favour of a belief in Russian designs on India. In our opinion, the principal ground of protest against the new changes is the fear that they will lead to increased expenditure on the army.

IV .- NATIVE STATES.

Referring to the Government of India's proposal to bring out a DAILY HITAVADI, new edition of "Aitchison's Treaties," the Daily June 25th, 1905. A proposed new edition of "Aitchison's Treaties." Hilavadi [Calcutta] of the 27th June writes as follows:

The Daily News says that the treaties should be published with such changes as are made necessary by the lapse of a century after their first publication. This comment has alarmed us. The Government of India has been violating the terms of the treaties and interfering with the rights and privileges of the Native Princes to such an extent that they have been reduced to a state of complete subjection to the British Government. People have seen at the Delhi Darbar what treatment the Native Princes receive at the hands of Lord Curzon. But what was so long done without any authority derived from the treaties is now going to be legalised by their express sanction and authority.

VI -MISCELLANEOUS.

44. The Charu Mihir [Mymensingh] of the 20th June observes as

National life in India. The national life in India is passing at present

through a period of transition. All communities in this country have now learnt to make their wants and aspirations known to Government with one voice. This national unity made itself manifest to everybody in the Conferences held at Nagpur and Mymensingh. We are truly of opinion that an auspicious moment has dawned in our national life. But there is nothing in this development of national life at which Government need feel grieved or disquieted. India, as we have said again and again, is not to be compared to any Western country. Revolution is a thing opposed to the nature of indians. The people of this country shudder even to think of those means which Western peoples adopt to bring about reforms in the administration. The establishment of British rule in India is, to the thinking of Indians, a work of Providence and no Indian desires the subversion of that rule. Anybody, be he Indian or Englishman, who cherishes the thought of subverting that rule, is not a friend of India. We would not agree to have our connection with England severed even if the English themselves were to wish to cut off all connection with us. From England will we learn to have a

CHARU MIHIR, June 20th, 1906. place among the leading nations of the earth, from her will we win political rights by constitutional agitation, and under her will we enjoy those rights. But the policy inaugurated by Lord Curzon is not suited to India in these days. This vicious policy may produce mischief in time and should therefore be soon altered. Lord Curzon constantly shows his contempt for public opinion. The people have therefore been driven to gather strength. Many judicious persons are saying that Lord Curzon is in a manner helping to develop our national life.

To obtain the full rights of self-government under the shadow of British rule is the ultimate object of our political agitation. We cannot say how long it will be before that object is attained. But we are certain that sooner or later that aspiration of Indians will be fulfilled under the sway of England. We are at times beside ourselves with joy at the anticipation of that bright future awaiting us. We should not regret that we shall not live to witness that happy day. But our children are destined to enjoy that felicity. Shall we neglect to add strength to the new life that has been awakened in the country?

45. The same paper writes as follows:—

C HARU MIHIR. June 20th, 1905.

The sun of prosperity has long since set in The future of Asia. Asia and proud Europe now looks down upon her as uncivilized and barbarous. But Asia is the precepter of Europe in religion and civilization—it is really the light of the East which now plays on the West. Napolean turned his eyes towards Asia and was struck by her ancient civilization and teeming population. European Powers are now eager to found empires in the East. The possession of even such a vast empire as India does not satisfy the cupidity of England. Russia sucks the life-blood of the Asiatic continent. France is eager to follow the example of Russia. And Germany casts envious looks on the possessions of England and Russia and is ready to make aggressions whenever opportunities may present themselves. Asia remains fallen and degraded for want of opportunities to rise. Asiatic culture and civilization are things of the past. The Eastern continent has gradually lost everything that contributed to her life. Her commerce, arts and industries have passed into the hands of Europeans, and she is now sunk in deep proverty. All this led the European Powers to think that she would never be able to rise again and assert her position in the world. To them she presented a vast field for the gratification of their greed of territory. But Japan has given the deathblow to thoughts like these. She has proved that, given equal opportunities, Asiatics can successfully compete with Europeans in courage and military tactics. We are glad to see the signs of an awakening all over Asia. The Asiatics are now discussing the causes of their downfall and the means of their regeneration. This turn of the tide in Asia has made Europe think of her position. Not a few thoughtful politicians are now advising the European Powers to take care before it is too late. The attitude of these alarmists has astonished us. The new feeling which animates Asia is not an outcome of envy or malice. Asiatics harbour no feelings of enmity towards Europeans. On the contrary, the intelligent among them desire a union between the two continents. And it is our conviction that in many respects Asiatics will have to remain pupils of European nations for many years to come. As a matter of fact, the regeneration of Asia is not antagonistic to the interests of Europe. Eastern nations will never be the worshippers of mere brute force. It is their ambition to work out a grand ideal civilization for the human race out of the materials supplied by ancient and modern types of culture. Japan holds the torch of civilization in her hand and is snowing the path of regeneration to other Asiatic nations. shaking off her lethargy. India has found out her weakness and is trying to gather strength. And Korea, Siam and the Philippines have all been awakened.

Tairona Bitaismi, June 20th, 1905. A6. The Tripura Hitaishi [Comilla] of the 20th June assigns the following as the grounds on which the Indian public rejoices at the successes of Japan in the present struggle:—

(1) One naturally feels a sympathy with the weaker party in a struggle. Before the commencement of the war, Japan was generally believed to be the weaker of the two.

(2) Russia forcibly possessed herself of the territory of a weaker neighbour (China) in violation of her promises.

(3) An Asiatic Power has for the first time defeated a Power looked on with awe by Powers like even England, France and Germany.

- (4) Japan has now removed the menace of a Russian domination of the entire Far East, and India's neighbour, China, has now an opportunity of imitating Japan in seeking political independence and strength.
- (5) India shares with European countries a common admiration for the virtues of the Japanese nation, their bravery, their contempt of death, their love of liberty, their patriotism, and their high standard of culture in the arts, sciences, and commerce.

(6) The Japanese are the very personification of modesty and self-restraint.

(7) They are the ally of the Government which rules over us and they have defeated a Power which was the bitterest foe of our Government.

(8) The victories of Japan preach a new message of hope, namely, that any country is bound to become unconquerably strong if its inhabitants are disinterested, active, brave, ready to sacrifice their lives for their country, and educated in modern thought.

47. The Burdwan Sanjivani [Burdwan] of the 21st June writes:—
We are unable exactly to state the reasons

BURDWAN SANJIVAN June 21st, 1905.

Reasons why Indians rejoice at the warm friend of our British Government. Another reason is that Japan is the warm friend of our British Government. Another again is that the Russian Bear, deprived of his claws and scratched all over his body as he now is by the strength of the Japanese sword, will no longer be able to advance towards India and excite groundless and needless alarm in the mind of the British Lion. If we content ourselves with assigning these two reasons alone to explain our general satisfaction, we do not think we shall have told all. For a third reason is to be added to these two if the whole truth is to be told. Those Westerners who, vain of their superior civilization, were hitherto looking down upon Easterners, are now compelled to hang down their heads before the might of Japan.

48. The Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika [Calcutta] of the

22nd June has the following:—

Raising of subscriptions for public purposes.

The Government of India has long said that the zamindars of this country impoverish their raiyats by the exaction of abwabs like chanda, mathut, mangan, etc., and has

ralyats by the exaction of abwabs like chanda, mathut, mangan, etc., and has not failed from time to time, on the plea of amending the rent law, to make the law more and more stringent with a view to preventing such illegal exactions. It cannot be denied that such exactions exist in some places, and that it is advisable to take steps to prevent them.

But where are the people of the country to look for justice, if that self-same Government, which is so anxious to put a stop to the levy of small cesses like chanda, mathut, etc., by the zamindars, does itself harass the people by going about doing the same thing? The Government of India is the wielder of the destinies of the people of India. It should therefore ponder

But nowadays Government is found to levy chanda, mathut, etc., from the people on various occasions. In fact, the subscription lists of the Government are nowadays sent not only to Rajas, Maharajas, zamindars, and talukdars, but also to common men. Nay, the wives of officials have taken to writing for subscriptions even to zanana ladies. The people of India are quite helpless under the circumstances. They can pass their days and mights without food or sleep, but can never prove disobedient to the officials or deem it expedient to incur their displeasure. It is this amiability in the Indian character of which the Government takes advantage in incessantly sending its subscription lists to the Indians. But the Indians are not allowed to know how the moneys so raised are expended, or to enquire what good they do to the country. Nobody even knows whether any accounts are kept

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-O-ANANDA BAZAB PATRIKA, June 22nd, 1905. of these moneys. It is not thought culpable if unpleasant feelings are aroused by the manner of collecting these subscriptions. Whenever Government wishes to raise money by a 'special' tax, it sends its 'royal' hat round to every town and every village. The men who are employed to collect these alms are either officials or men of such influence that their displeasure may mean ruin to others. And the consequence is that, in spite of unwillingness to pay, people cannot decline to comply with their mandatory requests. In this way funds are raised to-day for famine relief, to-morrow for a memorial, the day after for a college at Ranchi or for the Lady Dufferin Fund.

Not content with raising subscriptions themselves from the male members of families, the officials are making, with the help of their wives, similar collections from the zanana ladies. They have come to know that Indian women generally have some money of their own, the existence of which is not known to their husbands. Government has never been able to lay its hands on this money. But a request for subscription from the wife of the Provincial Governor is not likely to meet with a refusal even at the hands of these close-fisted zanana ladies. The strange thing about these collections from zanana ladies is that the collector does not consider it improper or shameful to ask each wife of a zamindar separately, where a zamindar happens to have more than one wife, or to ask the wife for subscription towards the same fund to which her husband has already subscribed.

There is no denying that charity secures religious merit, and that it is not right to discourage it. But it should, at the same time, be remembered that true charity consists in a voluntary gift. If a charitably disposed man has the means to be charitable he requires no urging to make a gift. But the gift which a man without means is forced to make can only be called by the

name of a tax exacted from him.

Recently heavy loss was sustained by an earthquake in the Punjab, and a tax of this nature is now being raised for the relief of those who have suffered by the calamity. None could object to the public manner in which money was at first collected for the purpose, for under that method everybody was free to give what his means permitted and what he was willing to give. But latterly, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, money is being collected by the heads of offices. But who can refuse to comply with the request of his master, upon whose good will be has to depend for his very livelihood? We have been informed that to comply with the request of the office master, many a poor clerk has had to deprive himself of his tiffin and of the comfort of travelling to and from office in a tram car in this the hottest part of the year. We would on no account have objected to the collection of subscriptions by this method if there had been no other means available for the relief of the distress. But why could not the surplus in the budget, for which the Government of India takes so much credit to itself, and which is devoted to increase the country's military strength, be partly devoted to meet calamities like the present earthquake?

There is another very funny thing about this earthquake relief affair. When the news of the earthquake reached England, the Lord Mayor offered to open a "Mansion House" relief fund. But our kind-hearted Viceroy dissuaded him by saying that the distress was not of such a character as to need the opening of such a fund, meaning thereby that there was no need to bother the rich men of England for such small purposes! But a few days later, the Government itself gave out in this country that "the loss caused by the earthquake was such that not less than ten lakhs of rupees would be required for the relief of the sufferers, and that this amount of money should be promptly raised in India." Acting under this order, the Provincial Governors are trying to raise money by various means. Yet no need was seen for opening a Mansion House fund in England! This seems to indicate as if His Excellency is pained to see English money coming out to India. But it is the European residents of the earthquake-stricken places that have suffered the most. It is doubtful if such efforts to collect money would have been made if natives alone had suffered. There was no such flow of the milk of kindness on the occasion of the terrible Assam earthquake! Lord Curzon from time to time attempts at showing the superiority of his rule in

ecmparison with the rule of Puranic Kings of pious memory like Ram and Yudhistir. But does His Excellency know that in times of calamity the Hindu rulers used to throw open their treasuries for the good of their subjects and did not hesitate even to exhaust all their means? Such a high and noble conception of State policy is impossible in these days of self-seeking and heartlessness.

49. The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 22nd June writes:

The fall of a nation becomes inevitable when "Decline of the English nation." among its members self interest comes to be placed in a position of superiority to patriotism. The decline of Rome may be said to have then begun when the Romans, forgetting the good of their State, set their minds to acquire riches for themselves. In the present Russo-Japanese war, we notice that their greed of money has in many cases led the Russians to steal the munitions of war. During the Boer war, many Englishmen amassed fortunes by sending worthless stores to the seat of war. So among the English nation also, self-interest is coming to be placed before patriotism. Those who can sacrifice their country for the sake of self-interest are on the high-road to ruin. The Sikh General Lal Singh Tej Singh despatched mustard instead of gunpowder to the seat of war. Jai Chandra of Kanouj sacrificed his country to promote his own interests. Mir Jaffer destroyed Musalman rule in order to get the Nawabship for himself. It is therefore that the Sikhs are fallen to-day, the Hindus absolutely ruined, and the Musalmans reduced to beggary. Avarice is turning Englishmen into traitors to their country. Their road to national ruin is being smoothed.

50. The same paper, in noticing the intention recently expressed by the Chinamen of Shanghai to boycott American goods,

American goods boycotted in observes:

Any nation can protect its own interests by resolves like this. The Australian Government has made laws which make it difficult for Indians to find admission into that country. If the Indians' sense of self-respect had been keen, then they would have taken a unanimous and firm resolve not to touch any Australian goods even at the cost of their lives. The Indian people can by this sort of resolution easily advance their own interests, but unfortunately, the will to make such a resolve has not made itself manifest. Let all bind themselves under a promise never to touch any goods coming from the country of a people who will humiliate us and will stand in the way of our advancement. Then, by the blessing of God, our days of misery will be over.

The Government and the people of India. [Calcutta] of the 23rd June writes that the impression is getting more and more confirmed among the Indian public that while they are not

being given the extension of rights to which they consider themselves entitled as the result of increasing education and civilization, they are being gradually deprived of what little rights they did actually possess. The maxim laid down by Chanakya that a son with advancing years should be treated by his father more and more as a friend, applies with equal appositeness to the world of politics as well. An illustration might be given from the case of England. In that country, it was once held that "the King can do no wrong," and yet the same country is now being practically ruled by the subjects, with the King as a mere figure-head. Just as the growth of the body requires a readjustment of clothes, so social progress requires a reform in the system of government. The Indian people have altered immensely in recent years in education and culture, and yet the system of government remains what it was. This it is which explains the cloud of anxiety and unrest which darkens the mind of the Indian public to-day.

52. The same paper of the 25th June says that in one respect the last annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Birth and death statistics in Bengal is alarming. Population in Bengal is increasing by leaps and bounds. But while the rise has been the greatest amongst the aboriginal tribes, the death-rate is the highest in those divisions which are most advanced in civilization and education. The prosperity of a country depends not on the number of its inhabitants but on their quality. Of course, the Kols, Mundas, etc., of Chota Nagpur possess

Sanjivani, June 22nd, 1905.

SANJIVANI.

DAILY HITAVADI.

June 28rd, 1905.

DAILY HITAVADL

many admirable qualities, but they are the least advanced in education and enlightenment. It is a wonder how the aborigines of India, living in contact with highly civilized and educated Aryans, for thousands of years have so long succeeded in resisting the influence of civilization. They can be taught up to a certain point and no more. It does not redound to the glory of the Bengal Government that the non-Aryan population is increasing whilst the Aryan population is showing a gradual decrease.

53. The Hitavarta [Calcutta] of the 25th June has the following:-

HITAVARTA, June 25th, 1905.

The manner in which we are being treated by A contrast between the Musalthe English people who first came to India as our man and the British rule. well-wisher is such as no man can expect to receive even at the hands of his foe. Having robbed us of our wealth, they have now rendered us totally dependent upon others. No other civilized nation can suffer a prosperous and civilized country like India to be reduced to a state of pauperism and barrenness within a century and a half, but what other nations think improper is considered by the English rulers of India proper for India. Many English people are of opinion that the Musalman rulers of India totally devastated this country and that the English people are making it prosperous. But we say that during the Muhammadan rule wheat and rice were sold at 5 maunds per rupee, men were strong and stout, used to live long and had arms for self-defence and could get posts of responsibility and trust under the Government. The country was not so frequently visited by famine and the people had no recourse to law suits. But under British rule the condition is quite different. Its only virtue is that efforts are being made for spreading education, on account of which the tendency to polygamy is being diminished. During the Muhammadan rule people used to trust one another, and money transactions, therefore, could be conducted simply on verbal promises. Nowadays a man cannot trust another, and even his own self in some particular cases, and wine drinking is reigning supreme.

Which of the two Governments is ruinous—the past or present one? Let us make a solemn affirmation like the Chinese against the use of foreign articles. We shall then see that as China put pressure upon America, so we shall be able to put pressure upon both England and Germany. The Indians, who are now shoe-bearers of the English people, shall to-morrow be their friend and, who are now dependent upon the foreigner for their daily bread, to-morrow shall be as happy as Rajas and zamindars. So we say, wake up from your idle sleep and take a vow to use the articles of your own country—a solemn promise which must be fulfilled in spite of all the difficulties likely to be met with. When for some days to come, wealth of this country will thus cease to find outlet and its produce will remain in it, the foreigners who depend upon the produce of this country will be compelled to fulfil our demand. Then and then alone India can regain its former prosperity.

HINDI BANGAVASI, June 26th, 1905. 54. The Hindi Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 26th June says that, according to the Bengales paper, the protest meeting held in Lord Carzon's Convocation London against Lord Curzon's Convocation speech has brought discredit upon the reputation of Lord Curzon. Many people might think it quite sufficient.

URIYA PAPERS.

URIYA AND NAVASAMVAD, June 14th, 1905. The temperature in Balasore.

The temperature in Balasore in the last week was high and that the highest thermometer reading was able and is doing injury to animals and plants in various ways. Only heavy showers of rain can bring relief, and the people pray for them.

SAMVAD VARIRA, June 15th, 1905. The Samuad Vahika [Balasore] of the 15th June makes a similar statement.

56. The Samuad Vahika [Balasore] of the 15th June states that want of rain does not on the one hand allow the late-sown paddy seeds to germinate and, on the other, kills the plants grown out of the early-sown seeds. The agriculturists are therefore in great anxiety.

The late Babu Raghu Nath Ghose, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Puri.

The same papers mourns the death of Babu Raghu Nath Ghose, the late Deputy Inspector of Schools, Puri. He was an experienced officer of the Education Department and had served in all the districts of Orissa. He was quiet and of amiable disposition and was popular.

The Garjatbasini **58.** The prospects of the crops.

[Talcher] of the 17th June states that if it does not rain soon, paddy plants will begin to die.

GARJATBARINI, Jnne 17th, 1905.

The same paper is of opinion that the land on which sugar-cane is grown in Angul should be assessed at the same rate Settlement of sugar-producing as first-class sarad land, and regrets that the pro lands in Angul. gress of settlement proceedings in that State made the sugar-cane cultivators so uneasy that they did not grow that crop on many

GARJATBASINI

acres of land. The minor Raja of Parlakhi-

midi.

tion.

60. Referring to the administration of the Parlakhimidi State in Ganjam by the Court of Wards, consequent on the death of the Raja of that State, and to the education of his minor son and successor, the Star of Utkal Cuttack

STAR OF UTKAL, June 17th, 1905.

of the 17th June suggests that the young Prince should be taken to Madras and there placed under the tuition of a competent Indian teacher and that a competent Uriya officer should be appointed to manage the State during the minority of the Raja. The writer strongly objects to the appointment of a European Manager or a European teacher, as direct European influence is calculated to anglicise the Raja and his State in no time—a state of things which is not at all desirable.

The weather and the health of Cuttack.

The Utkaldipika [Cuttack] of the 17th June states that excessive heat induced fever in

Cuttack in the last week. The same paper says that the temperature was excessively high in

UTKALDIPIKA.

UTKALDIPIKA.

June 17th, 1905.

The temperature in Cuttack.

The weather in Cuttack.

the residents on that account was great. 63. The same paper says that rain is badly wanted in Cuttack.

Cuttack in the last week and that the suffering of

UTKALDIPIKA.

The reorganisation of the Registration Department, Bengal.

The same paper is in favour of changes that are going to be introduced into the Registration Department of Bengal, but it is inclined to think that in the absence of a competitive test many candidates will find their way to the Department by the back-door of favouritism, plausibly termed nomina-

UTKALDIPIKA

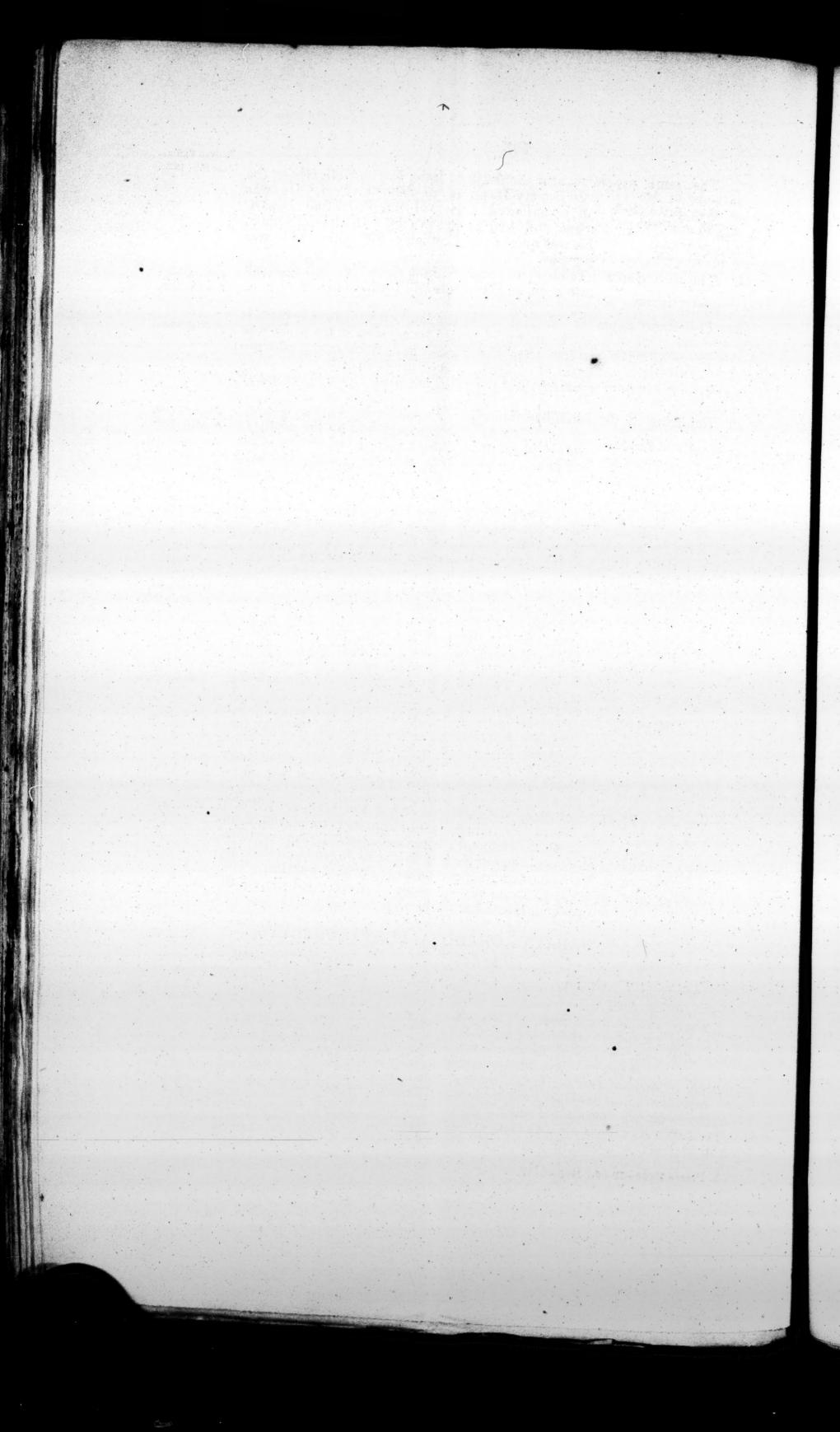
65. The same paper approves of the grant made by the Cuttack District Board for village sanitation and conservancy in Sanitation in Cuttack. that district and notices with pleasure the exertions of Babus Gokulanund Chowdhury, Shyam Sundar Bose and Jogamohun Lal in cleansing Jhankar and Mahanga, two important villages of that district. The writer, however, does not approve of the present mode of work, and hopes to detail his views on the subject in a later issue of the paper.

UTKALDIPIKA.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,

Rengali Translator

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE, The 1st July 1905.



REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

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Week ending Saturday, 1st July 1905.

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II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)-Police.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika writes that for the following reasons, the country expected a great deal of good to result Appointments in the Police from the deliberations of the Police Commission. Department. In the first place, the Government of Lord Lytton had deliberately recorded its settled opinion that whenever native police officers had been advanced to positions of trust, they worked zealously and honestly. Then, again, the country had made rapid strides in culture, and last, but not least, the President of the Police Commission was a God-fearing man, who professed ardent love for the Indians. It was thus not unnatural for the Indians to hope that in future the Police Department would be a more lucrative and agreeable department for them to enter. This, however, has proved a delusion and a snare, and the accepted recommendations of the Commission have deprived them of the little they formerly possessed. Indians, however, are now told that the newly-created posts of Deputy Superintendents will be exclusively reserved for them, but even this is very doubtful, judging from the way in which Inspectorships are being filled. It appears that out of 57 Inspectors recently appointed, only 34 are Indians. Is this proportion an equitable one when the European and Eurasian community is compared with the Indian community, and the superior educational qualifications of the latter are considered? This is the justice and "unexampled liberality" of British rule of which Indians hear so much nowadays!

AMRITA BAZAN PATRIKA,

14th June 1905.

S25. In its next issue the Amrita Bazar Patrika refers to the appointment of 23 European "Drill Inspectors," and sees in the creation of this new office the crowning effort of the Police Commission to provide berths for all classes of Europeans. The superior police, it is true, was open to the better classes at home, but the illiterate classes had been forgotten, and so the convenient post of "Drill Inspectors," requiring no educational qualifications and carrying good pay, was invented, and a thousand and one reasons, based on the administrative importance of quartering in each district an armed police force under "a European Inspector, assisted by one or more European Sergeants," were urged to justify the jobbery.

PATRIKA,
15th June 1905.

been fastened upon the Police Department were already in the service of the Military Department and that they have merely been transferred to the Bengal Police, which means that a further burden has thereby been imposed upon provincial revenues. The posts vacated by these men will be filled by 23 other Europeans and Eurasians, so that by this clever device number of appointments have practically been created for the "Poor Whites."

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 16th June 1905.

Indians never suspected for a moment that when they were ruthlessly expelled from the superior grades of the police, they would be so inadequately represented in the subordinate police force. It will be some time ere the country realizes the gigantic wrong that has resulted from the recommendations of the Police Commission.

827. The Hindoo Patriot despairs of overcoming the folly of the Bengales in adhering to the utterly wrong belief that Government have perpetrated a gross piece of injustice by giving one sixth of the newly exected Inspectorships to Indiana.

injustice by giving one-sixth of the newly-created Inspectorships to Indians and the remainder to Europeans and Eurasians. The journal repeats that not a single European or Eurasian has been appointed as an Inspector, whereas 34 Indians, of whom 5 were outsiders and the rest Sub-Inspectors of Police, have been given Inspectorships.

The Patriot severely denounces its contemporary for ignorantly vilifying the Government, and reminds it that slander is not criticism, and blind

opposition not journalism.

HINDOO PATRIOT, 15th June 1905. BENGALEE, 18th June 1905.

The Bengales charges the Government with a direct breach of the Appointments in the Police recommendations of the Police Commission in the matter of the recent appointments made as Department. Under these recommendations which have been accepted by the Inspectors. Government of India, Inspectors are to be recruited from among Sub-Inspectors, Local Governments being empowered to make direct appointments only so far as ten per cent, of the appointments are concerned. It would seem, however, that in the present case the Government have given nearly fifty per cent. of the Inspectorships to outsiders! It has been urged in defence of the appointment of 23 European Inspectors that they are to be Drill- masters. Is there any lack of retired Indian jemadars and subadars—Sikhs and Gurkhas to take up these posts? The real truth is that these appointments have been made in accordance with that new policy which sets up race and not merit as the only test for employment.

Power and Guardian, 25th June 1905.

829. Power and Guardian writes that in the face of the recommendations made by the Police Commission to the effect that only ten per cent. of the new Inspectorships should be given to outsiders, the remainder being filled departmentally, the Government of Bengal have deliberately bestowed 27 out of 57 on outsiders! As the recommendations of the Police Commission received the sanction of the Government of India, the public are anxious to know by what reason or authority the Government of Bengal made these appoint-This, however, is not all. Out of the 57 appointments, 34 were given to Indians and the remainder to Europeans and Eurasians. In view of the gigantic native community and the comparatively diminutive European and Eurasian community, the proportion is deplorably uneven and the only explanation that is forthcoming is that it was absolutely necessary to appoint Europeans as Drill Inspectors! Who, asks the journal, were formerly employed in this capacity—surely not Europeans and Eurasians? The Government have yet to satisfy the public in regard to the manner in which these appointments have been made.

New India, 4th June 1905.

Mymensingh, that New India urges the people to form themselves into defensive bodies for the protection of their helpless brethren. The law courts afford the people no protection whatsoever, as the latter are afraid to institute criminal cases against their tormentors, and the most that Government can do is to quarter punitive police in the unsettled villages, in which case the remedy will be worse than the disease. Thus the most effective remedy would be to reorganise the Conference volunteers or to appeal to the local Surhid Samiti to train a band of young men for the protection of the oppressed villagers.

(b) - Working of the Courts.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 28rd June 1905. 831. The Amrita Bazar Patrika's Suri correspondent complains that the Sessions Judge has been in Dumka almost from the beginning of the month and is not expected back before the 25th instant. As there is no Sub-Judge either at the sadar, the work of the Courts is virtually at a standstill and the inconvenience to suitors is better imagined than described.

BENGALES, 26rd Jun : 1905, 832. The Bengales's Midnapore correspondent telegraphs that public indignation prevails at the manner in which the prosecution conducted their case against Carrol, the ticket-collector at Khargpur, who, it will be remembered, was charged with outraging the modesty of a native woman. The Government Pleader, it is alleged, attended to his duties in a most perfunctory manner and left Court at an early stage of the trial, leaving a young and inexperienced pleader to conduct the proceedings. Important witnesses were not produced, and the Session Judge, Mr. Drake-Brockman, it is said, had to wire for them!

833. The Amrita Basar Patrika writes that in the course of the hearing of the Ooty assault case, in which a native stood charged with assaulting a European, some strange facts came to light. In the first place, it was ascertained that the complainant struck the first blow, but nevertheless he is now posing as an aggrieved party! The attitude of the trying Magistrate, however, is perhaps the most extra-

The attitude of the trying Magistrate, however, is perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the case. He would insist on trying the case hurriedly to suit the convenience of the complainant who is a European, and still the Madras High Court did not see its way to transfer the case from his file.

834. The Indian Mirror regrets to note that the Chief Presidency
Magistrate is unfortunately given to referring most
cases that come before him to the police for inquiry,
and, what is worse, deciding them in accordance

with the reports received. It is well known that the police in this country are by no means immaculate, and to implicitly rely on their statements is not conducive to the true interests of justice. The practice may no doubt help to relieve Magistrates of a good deal of work, but this after all is a minor consideration.

(d)-Education.

835. A correspondent writes to the Weekly Chronicle that a petition has been submitted to the Chairman of the Sohamganj

Establishment of a village Local Board, praying for the establishment of a village school at Sadipur, where in spite of there being some nine or ten villages, there is not a single pathsa a. The people of the locality enjoy no other benefits, such as good roads, tanks, etc., and now that Government have sanctioned the establishment of a large number of

the locality enjoy no other benefits, such as good roads, tanks, etc., and now that Government have sanctioned the establishment of a large number of primary schools, it is hoped that the Chairman will accede to the reasonable prayer of the people of Sadipur and thus remove a long-standing grievance.

(e) Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

836. The Bengales writes that the question of providing the Secretary to the Corporation with free quarters in the new Free quarters for the Secretary Municipal Office was referred to the Sub-Committee

Municipal Office was referred to the Sub-Committee, to the Corporation. by whom it was decided that ten per cent. of this officer's salary should be deducted on account of rent, and that the amount thus deducted would be paid back to him for "taking care" of the building. In other words, the Secretary was to be indirectly provided with free quarters. It was, however, contended that as the quarters proposed to be given to the Secretary had been originally built for the District Engineer of District No. III, he and not the Secretary should be allowed to reside there and have charge of the building. Moreover, at this stage it was discovered that under the Act no allowance could be granted to the Secretary, whereupon the General Committee resolved to provide him with free quarters! As, however, it is absolutely necessary that the District Engineer should reside on the premises, it is proposed to build new quarters for him. The journal earnestly hopes that the Commissioners will not slavishly accept this proposal, as it is really not necessary that the Secretary should live on the premises, since none of his predecessors did so.

Removal of a packai wine- allowing the packai wine-shop to exist in its present site, which is the centre of the most thickly-

populated part of the town. On the other hand, the order fixing the new site, which is on the banks of the Duttapukur tank, is not an acceptable one, as the water which is used for bathing and drinking purposes is likely to be polluted.

838. The same correspondent writes that a year ago the Munici-

The Suri Municipality.

pality passed a resolution adopting the provisions of section 236 of the Bengal Municipal Act which prohibits the making of roofs and outer walls of huts, etc., with grass, leaves, mats or other inflammable material, but subsequently withdrew it owing to the hardship it entailed on the poorer classes. The District Magistrate, however, interfered in the matter, and, in exercise of the

AMRITA BANAR PATRIKA, 21st June 1905.

Indian Mirror, 24th June 1906.

WEEKLY CHRONICLE, 20th June 1905.

> BENGALES, 21st June 1905.

AMRITA BASAR PATRIKA, 21st June 1905.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 21st June 1905. powers conferred on him under section 63 of the Act, nullified this action and referred the matter to the Local Government. Under the said section the interference of the Magistrate is justifiable only if in his opinion the resolution exceeds the powers conferred by law, or is likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace or cause serious injuiry or annoyance to the public. The writer considers that none of these contingencies were rendered possible by the Municipality withdrawing its original resolution, and hence the Magistrate's action was unnecessary. It is hoped that the Local Government will not take any action on the report submitted by him.

BENGALEE, 24th June 1905, Water-scarcity in Calcutta. wards into which the so called "Continuous Water-scarcity in Calcutta. wards into which the so called "Continuous Water-supply" has not yet been introduced, the inconvenience and expense to which the rate-payers are put for want of filtered water are excessive. Even in those wards where this great boon has been introduced, there is a great scarcity of water when it is actually wanted and an ample flow when it is not, namely, at night! The rate-payers of Ward No. IX are about to approach the Chairman with a view to remedying their grievances, and it is hoped that they will receive a fair and patient hearing.

(q)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

BENGALEE, 11th June 1905.

The Bengalee writes that Mr. Colthurst, the Officiating Chief Auditor of the Bengal Central Railway, has thrown his Disgraceful conduct of a railway Indian subordinates into open rebellion by his habitual discourtesy towards them. It appears that one of them applied for an appointment on the East Indian Railway and submitted his application to Mr. Colthurst on Thursday last. Nothing, however, was done, and as Mr. Colthurst was leaving for Bongong the next day the applicant ventured to remind him of his application. This so incensed the Officiating Chief Auditor that he tore up the application before his unfortunate The latter thereupon submitted a written representation to Mr. Colthurst asking for the return of the application in the event of his being disinclined to forward it. On receipt of this representation, Mr. Colthust came out of his room and is alleged to have used most insulting language towards his subordinate and threatened to dismiss him and also to deprive him of his Provident Fund money. He terminated these proceedings by sending for the durwans and ordering them not to admit the man into the office again. The Bengalee hopes the Agent will be pleased to institute an enquiry into the matter.

AMRITA BASAR PATRIKA, 20th June 1905. The recent Aligerh outrage case. with the employment of ex-fireman Davies, recently convicted in the Aligarh outrage case, states that this is not the only instance of a European railway official, though previously convicted, being reappointed. A guard at Asansol was punished with imprisonment by the Calcutta High Court, and if the writer is not mistaken, he was not only reinstated by the railway authorities, but is still employed at Asansol in the same capacity!

BENGALES, 21st June 1905. outrage case, in which the accused Davies was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, makes certain observations which reflect the greatest discredit on the East Indian Railway authorities for employing a man of this character. Before the trial began the Allahabad journal drew attention to the fact that he had previously been sentenced to several years' imprisonment for a similar offence, and this announcement elicited a disclaimer from the railway authorities to the effect that Davies had come to them with an 'excellent testimonial' the genuineness of which they had no reason to doubt. They, however, acknowledge that they received an 'unofficial' communication regarding Davies. Now the whole question depends on what was the exact nature of this unofficial warning? Was it general or did it descend to particulars? A mere allegation as to bad character might have been safely ignored, but the present warning related to a specific charge that Davies had served a

term of imprisonment. This was a matter the truth or falsity of which could have been easily determined, but nevertheless the authorities "declined to take the necessary trouble and they must therefore be held directly responsible for the consequences of a flagrant disregard of a very obvious duty." The matter should not be allowed to rest here, and the journal is strongly of opinion that the Railway Board should take it up and punish the officials who were responsible for the employment of an ex-convict.

843. The Indian Mirror trusts that this case will convince the Railway
Board of the absolute necessity for taking severe

The recent Aligarh outrage case. measures to stop a recurrence of these unchivalrous and abominable offences against helpless women. Of late years such occurrences have become very common, and unless deterrent punishment is inflicted by the Criminal Courts and the severest departmental action taken in the case of railway employés, matters will continue to go from bad to worse.

844. The Amrita Bazar Patrika's Hooghly correspondent writes that near Bandel Junction station there is a liquor shop which is in close proximity to the questure accoming

by the railway Babus and their families. The grag shop is said to be attached to a brothel, and the revels that go on every night entirely destroy the rest of these respectable folk. The writer considers that the matter is sufficiently important to attract the notice of the local authorities, and it is also hoped that the District Traffic Superintendent will take prompt measures to remove the liquur shop and its disgraceful appanage from the locality.

845. The Bengalee writes that much dissatisfaction appears to have been caused among the clerks in the Audit Office of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway owing to the fact that

during the past two months no less than six vacancies on salaries below Rs. 50 have been filled by the importation of outsiders. Such an arrangement entails much hardship on those who are already in the office, and the journal hopes that the Auditor will not allow it to recur.

Indian Mirror, 24th June 1905.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 28rd May 1905.

BENGALEE, 28ml June 1905.

(h) - General.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika writes that the claims of Indians to the 846. chief appointments in the Postal Department are Indians and postal appointeven greater than in the Police, the former being a non-political department, and while they were substantially recognised in former years, there are to-day very few Indians holding higher appointments. The Postmaster-Generalship of the United Provinces was specially reserved for Indians, as were also some of the higher appointments and the bulk of the Postal Superintendentships. All this has now been changed, as will readily appear from the following figures. In the Bengal Circle there are 10 appointments on Rs. 200 to Rs. 450. All of them are held by white men except two in the lowest grade, namely, Rs. 150-200, which are held by Indians. Of these two, one has taken furlough preparatory to retirement, and a European has been appointed in his place. Thus the time appears to be fast approaching when the educated Indians will practically be nowhere in the public services of their own country.

Mr. B. N. De, i.c.s. in addition to his own duties as Magistrate and Commissioner of the Burdwan Division. Mr. De is an ornament of the service to which he belongs, and but for his colour, he would have been made a Commissioner long ago.

Separation of the judicial and executive functions. The only defence or rather apology that has been put forward for the long delay is that the literature of the question has assumed enormous proportions. This, however, is a very shallow excuse, as the question

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 15th June 1905.

AMRITA BASAR PATRIKA, 15th June 1905.

BENGALEE, 20th June 1905. has been hanging fire in one shape or another since the time of Lord Cornwallis. It is to be hoped that Mr. Brodrick will not have to address yet another reminder to the Government of India on the subject.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 21st June 1995. 849. The Amrita Bazar Patrika's Suri correspondent seriously complains that the public are put to very great inconvenience by the rule recently laid down by the authorities that court-fee stamps will be sold on Tuesdays and Fridays only. The writer points out that there is the same staff of officers in the treasury as before, and it is therefore quite inexplicable why stamps should not be sold every day,

INDIAN MIRROR, 24th June 1905. as hitherto.

Registration's reorganisation scheme, which has just received the sanction of the Secretary of State, is undoubtedly a move in the right direction. The scheme provides for the payment of salaries to Sub-Registrars and enhanced pay for their clerks, and it is this that will attract the right kind of men to the department and so enhance its efficiency.

BENGALES, 24th June 1905. 851. The Bengales writes that if it is true that the Secretary of State has the partition question.

Sanctioued Lord Curzon's scheme for the partition of Bengal, then the struggle of the people of the doomed province is destined to enter upon a new and desperate phase. The real fight is about to begin. Why does not the Government publish the papers and end this awful suspense which is weighing heavily on the people?

VI. - MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN MIRBOR, 21st June 1905.

The Indian Mirror writes that the advanced civilisation of the ancient Bindus is a matter of authentic history Scientific culture in India. and the high standard of efficiency they attained in the various branches of science receives ample confirmation from external sources. But the times are changed and the modern Hindus sadly lack the culture of their ancestors owing to the total absence of what is called "a scientific atmosphere." The vital question is how such an atmosphere can be created. It can be created by the establishment of fully-equipped research laboratories the presence of which would be sure to attract men of renown. Why is Germany more advanced than England? Merely because in the latter country progress in science entirely depends on individual effort, whereas in Germany imperial revenues are utilised for the purpose. Let the Indian Government take a leaf out of the book of German progress and establish well-equipped scientific research laboratories in the important educational centres, and the hereditary skill of the Indians will enable them to make rapid strides in arts and manufactures.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.

OF POLICE, L. P.

WEITERS' BUILDINGS,

The 1st July 1905.

F. C. DALY,
Asst. to the Inspr. Genl. of Police, L. P.